

Online Supporting Materials

Materials for assessing the range, scope and catches of China's distant water fisheries, 2000-2011

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These supplementary materials are a compilation of information documenting the presence and operations of fishing vessels from mainland China in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of maritime countries and territories globally, as reported in the scientific literature, in the mass media (particularly newspapers) and on the websites of various governmental and non-governmental organizations. Thus, the information presented here does not relate to the domestic fisheries fleets of China operating within China's EEZ. All websites cited here were accessed between April and July 2012.

Contributions of each author of this supporting materials section are as follows: Soohyun Shon coordinated the collection and compilation of the data with the co-authors and other collaborators, and developed and managed the assembly of the database. She searched for evidence of Chinese vessels in Asia, especially South- and North-Korea in English and Korean and drafted much of the supporting materials; Dyhia Belhabib sourced evidence of Chinese fishing activities in Arabic, French and English speaking countries of the world, especially in North and West Africa, and translated Arabic and French data sources into English; Andres Cisneros-Montemayor reviewed Mexican media outlets and sourced data for other Spanish-speaking countries, and liaised with external collaborators for additional sources in Spanish; Duncan Copeland investigated English media sources for evidence

of Chinese vessels operating in West Africa and provided contacts of experts who provided further insight into Chinese fishing activities in West Africa; Sarah Harper provided references from relevant catch reconstructions for maritime countries which had foreign catch components that included Chinese distant-water fleets; Frederic Le Manach sourced evidence of Chinese fishing activities in East Africa (including Madagascar) and extracted information from French documents; Yingying Mai and Ka Man Mok researched Chinese- and English-language government and private company websites and also interacted with external collaborators; Henrik Österblom covered the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish press, and also provided additional sources to the database; Liesbeth van der Meer reviewed Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch literature including online newspapers and magazines which were recommended by local contacts, with emphasis on Chinese fishing activities in Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Peru and Chile; Dirk Zeller collaborated with other authors and experts to collect insight and documentation on the presence of Chinese vessel around the world and edited the supporting materials; Yunlei Zhai designed the first version of the database, and populated it with English press for West African countries; Daniel Pauly conceived this project, guided its participants and wrote parts of, and edited the supporting materials.

Outline

The People's Republic of China (here referred to as 'China' and excluding Taiwan) initiated a distant-water fishery in the mid-1980s, and by the end of the 20th century had become one of the major distant-water fishing countries in the world, with a predominantly bottom trawl fleet (Pang and Pauly, 2001). At the start of the 21st century, the growth and expansions of China's distant-water fleet

continued, and increasingly included purse seiners, squid jiggers, and longliners operating in all oceans of the world (Pauly et al., 2012, Blomeyer et al., 2012).

Given the known over-reporting of its domestic marine catches to FAO (Pauly and Froese, 2012, FAO, 2011, Watson and Pauly, 2001), the reliability of China's reported distant-water catches may also be questioned. Fishing access agreements between China and the countries in whose Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) Chinese vessels fish are not generally made publicly available, in contrast to, e.g., the European distant water fleet agreements (Le Manach et al., 2012). This lack of transparency on the activities of China's distant-water fishing fleet and their catches cause further doubt about reporting accuracy.

In response to this, a 'bottom-up' estimate of the catch taken by Chinese distant-water fleets was derived based, in a large part, on unconventional sources. Thus, our sources included, besides the scientific and scholarly literature, a wide variety of online and print media, documenting the presence of Chinese distant-water fishing vessels in the waters of coastal countries around the world, from which preliminary references could be drawn on the catch taken by these fleets. Here, we present the information that formed the 'raw data' required for this estimation exercise. The information pertains largely to the 2000-2011 period, and was gathered between February and August 2012 by the group of authors of this supplementary material section.

Material and Methods

The documents reviewed here focus on fishing activities outside the EEZ of China. We defined 'Chinese vessels' as distant-water fishing vessels operating with both officers and crew members from mainland China (and not from Taiwan).

We searched for any evidence of the presence of Chinese vessels in the EEZs of maritime countries around the world. Unfortunately, fishing access agreements which can provide complete accounts of legal Chinese fishing operations in the waters of a given country were not readily available. Thus, we used personal communications with experts, scientific and scholarly literature (e.g., journal article and academic theses) and other documentation such as online media sources and newspaper articles, and websites of the Chinese government and private fishing companies. All websites cited here were accessed between April and July 2012. From each source, we extracted all relevant information that indicated the presence or absence of Chinese vessels, including, when available, number of fishing vessels, gear type, vessel size, year, country, location of fishing grounds, legal or illegal fishing activities, targeted species and catch amounts.

Results and Discussion

Over 500 individual sources of information were obtained from the scientific literature, mass media, websites of both governmental and non-governmental organizations, and personal communications from local experts. Sources were in numerous languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Danish, Dutch, English, French, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, and Russian. These sources provided either explicit or implicit evidence of the presence of Chinese fishing vessels in the EEZs of 93 maritime countries and/or their overseas territories, as well as in Antarctica over the 2000-2011 time period.

Chinese distant-water fishing vessels were found operating in all oceans of the world, except in the high Arctic, the Mediterranean Sea, the Caribbean, and parts of the North Atlantic. Although the absence of evidence is not evidence of absence, it appears that operations of Chinese fishing vessels in these areas were limited or scarce during the time period under consideration (2000-2011).

The information extracted from all available and accessible sources is presented by country, overseas territory, and for Antarctica (Appendix I) and for the high seas (Appendix II). For each country, we also present the findings from our analysis, listed as estimate of the mean number of Chinese fishing vessels, range of vessels and standard deviation derived from our independent group 'country scoring' assessments for each of the two periods assessed separately and independently, followed by the proportions per vessel type (5 types as per main text Table 1). These summary data are presented as three sets of numbers separated by double-hash marks (/ /), representing (a) 1st period mean, range, SD; (b) 2nd period mean, range, SD; and (c) proportions by vessel type (sequence: miscellaneous; bottom trawl; non-tuna purse seine, tuna longline, tuna purse seine) which are assumed the same for each period. This provides key evidence for the presence of Chinese distant-water fishing vessels around the world, along with some ancillary information. Together, these mostly unconventional records represent the new scope and range of Chinese fishing activities and can be used to quantitatively estimate catch, and assess the global ecological and economic impacts of Chinese distant-water fisheries (Pauly et al., 2012).

Acknowledgments

We thank individuals who reviewed literature and media coverage for key countries in various additional languages including Vania Budimartono (Indonesian press), Lawrence Etim (Nigerian press), Carmela Caroppo and Chiara Piroddi (Italian press), Beatrice Gorez and Cornelia Nauen (Mauritanian press), Claire Hornby (Surinamese press), Roberto Licadeo (Chilean press), Michael Murtaugh-Olachea (Spanish-language press), Katy Seto (Sierra Leonean press), Wilf Swartz (Japanese press), Louise and Lydia Teh (Malay/Indonesian press) and Divya Varkey (Indian press).

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Appendix I

This appendix lists, by country or territory (including Antarctica), the pertinent source reference numbers [in square brackets] and the associated key information on Chinese distant-water vessels extracted from the source. All websites cited here were accessed between April and July 2012. Note that some countries were included for which such information is currently not available, but which occur in regions where the distant-water vessels were expected to occur. Note also that in this appendix, we do not distinguish formal quotes (which may use intemperate language) from paraphrases, and that there will be some word-for-word overlap between our account and our sources. Note, finally, that we do not necessarily write 'Chinese' before 'vessels' or 'boats', this being implied. Each country account ends with the summary data for mean number of boats, range, SD per period and overall vessel type proportions (sequence: miscellaneous; bottom trawl; non-tuna purse seine, tuna longline, tuna purse seine), each separated by double hash marks. Thus:

Data: \bar{x} ;range;SD// \bar{x} ;range;SD//prop1;prop2;prop3;prop4;prop5

Algeria

[239] In 2002, two Chinese fishing vessels reported to operate in Algerian waters.

Data: 3.8;1-9;2.94//1.7;0-6;2.26//0;0.5;0;0.5

American Samoa

[241] In 1999, one Chinese fishing vessel reported within the American Samoan EEZ; [96] In 1999, one fishing vessel was fined for illegal fishing in the EEZ of American Samoa; [259] In 2002, two fishing vessels reported in American Samoa.

Data: 3.9;1-10;2.85//3.5;0-10;3.34//0;0;0;1;0

Angola

[166] In 2003, 19 Chinese fishing vessels reported in Angolan waters; [18] In 2004, 10 fishing vessels (illegal trawlers) reported in Angolan waters; [46] In 2004, eight trawlers were found poaching in fish nurseries near the port of Tombua, Angola; [465] In 2004-2005, 23 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Angolan waters; [466] In 2006-2007, 23 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Angolan waters; [253] In 2011, *Liaoning Donggang Tai Ping* Fishing Group sent 8 fishing vessels to Angolan waters; [41] In 2012, two fishing vessels operating from Luanda, Angola.

Data: 16.4;5-26;6.67//13.8;5-20;6.32//0;1;0;0;0

Antarctica (CCAMLR area)

CCAMLR is the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (www.ccamlr.org). [248] In 2002, Chinese illegal fishing operations in Antarctica; [473] In 2004-2007, up to four fishing vessels were reported to fish illegally in Antarctica; [8] In 2006-2007, four fishing vessels reported in Antarctica; [471] In 2009-2012, two to five trawlers were licensed to fish in Antarctica; [48] In 2010, two fishing vessels set out to Antarctica for krill fishing; [244] In 2010, two fishing vessels were sent to Antarctica for the 2010 krill fishing season; [278] In 2011, two trawlers were sent to Antarctica to fish krill; [59] In 2010-2011, five fishing vessels were operating in Antarctica; [505] In 2012, five large trawlers were sent to Antarctic to catch krill.

Data: 4.7;2-10;2.24//5.3;3-8;1.94//0.4;0;0.6;0;0

Argentina

[199] In 2000, four Chinese fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [489] In 2000, four fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Argentina's waters; [459] In 2000-2005, squid jigging vessels reported in the EEZ of Argentina; [32] In 2001, two fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [209] In 2002-2007, two fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [242] In 2003, jigger fishing vessel arrested for illegal fishing in San Jorge Gulf; [333] In 2003, nine fishing vessels were found fishing squid in the Argentinean EEZ; [465] In 2004-2005, eight fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Argentina; [287] In 2005, one Chinese-flagged vessel was arrested by the Coast Guard vessel *Prefecto Derbes*, of the Argentine Naval Prefecture, and charged with poaching in the EEZ of Argentina; [334] In 2006, fishing vessels from China stayed for months along the 200 nautical mile boundary of the Argentinean EEZ; [319] In 2006, China encourages its fishing companies to undertake joint ventures and has established cooperation with Argentina; [466] In 2006-2007, 17 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Argentina; [327] In February 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 3 vessels in the ports of Argentina and Chile, and in November of the same year they inspected 11 vessels in ports in Peru and Argentina. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Argentina or in the waters of neighbouring countries (this source also lists the names of vessels); [78] In 2007, two fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [321] In 2007, fishing vessels fishing for squid in Argentina; [335] In 2007, one fishing vessel in Argentina; [341] In 2008, one fishing vessel in Argentina; [133] In 2009, two fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [85] In 2010, two fishing vessels harvesting squid in Argentina; [120] In 2010, one fishing vessel in Argentina; [132] In 2010, one fishing vessel in Argentina; [158] In 2010, six fishing vessels heading to the offshore waters of Argentina for 2 years; [307] In 2010, vessel can enter Argentinean ports without changes of fishing techniques; [311] In 2010, fishing vessel fishing the edge of the 200-mile EEZ zone; [336] In 2010, three fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [337] In 2010, seven fishing vessels reported in the Argentinean EEZ; [338] In 2010, illegal fishing vessels fishing in the 200 mile zone; [339] In 2010, fishing treaty with China is signed; [135] In 2010, three fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [325] In 2010, fishing vessels reported in Chebut, Argentina; [129] In 2011, two fishing vessels set sail for South Atlantic waters to fish for Argentinean squid; [131] In 2011, four fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [217] In 2011, one fishing vessel *Chang Shun 2* from *Yantai Fisheries Co. Ltd.* operated in Argentinean waters for the first time and caught 36,000 t of fishes; [243] In 2011, 17 fishing vessels operated in Argentina; [317] In 2011, two fishing vessels reported in Argentina; [318] In 2011, one fishing vessel caught fishing illegally; [326] fishing vessels within Argentinean waters; [75] In 2012, seven fishing vessels reported in the 200-nautical-mile EEZ in Argentina; [362] In 2012, three fishing vessels reported in Argentina. Data:37.3;14-80;22.27//32.4;10-70;20.82//0.97;0.03;0;0;0

Australia (Cocos-Keeling Islands)

[207] In 2007, one fishing vessel fishing near Cocos Islands was rescued by an Australian vessel. Data: 1.9;0-10;3.21//3.2;0-20;5.81//0;0;0;1;0

Australia (Mainland)

[388] In 1988, a fisheries agreement between China and Australia was signed, allowing a number of Chinese fishing vessels to have conditional access to Australian waters and fish certain species (within quotas); [87] In 2004, a plan for the city of Shanghai stated that negotiation and feasibility studies will be focused on the implementation of fisheries projects in Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Australia; [26] In 2006, fishing boats illegally fishing in Australian waters; [187] In 2006; two fishing vessels reported in Australian waters; [25; 162] In 2006, two fishing vessels reported in Australia;

[374] In 2006, the biggest suspected illegal fishing vessel *Chen Long* was detected in Australia's northern waters; [470] In 2007, four fishing vessels reported in Australian waters; [464] In 2011, there were no foreign fishing vessels licensed to operate in Australian Fishing Zone.

Data: 2.7;2-5;1.01//3.3;2-6;1.19//0;0.74;0;0.36;0

Bangladesh

[500] In 2010, China started new fishing cooperation projects in Bangladesh; [501] In 2010, Chinese offshore fishing vessels operated in Bangladeshi waters; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 12 vessels in the port of Bangladesh. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Bangladesh or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 2.4;0-5;1.71//2.5;0-7;2.07//0.5;0.5;0;0;0

Benin

[406; 408] In 2000-2009, a fishing agreement between China and Benin allowed Chinese fishing vessels to operate in the 2000s; [329] In 2003, four pair trawlers were engaged in fishing in Benin waters.

Data: 2.8;1-5;1.23//2.3;1-4;1.16//0;1;0;0;0

Brazil

[251] In 2002, four Chinese fishing boats on lease to a national company were withheld by IBAMA for fishing in an unauthorised zone; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 5 vessels in ports in Brazil and Uruguay. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Brazil and Uruguay or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 3.8;1-8;2.04//3.5;0-8;2.25//0.25;0.25;0;0.5;0

Brunei Darussalam

[380] In 1999, a joint venture agreement was signed between Brunei and China, and the joint venture company received several fishing licenses to operate trawlers (including 2 bottom trawlers from China), purse seiners, and tuna long liners in zone 3 (20-45 nautical miles) and zone 4 (45-200 nautical miles) of Brunei's fisheries areas; [E. Cinco, Department of Fisheries of Brunei Darussalam, pers. comm.] In 1999-2000, two bottom trawlers from China operated in Brunei's waters; in 2001, an additional two vessels (longliners) from China operated in Brunei waters. In 2002, another set of purse seiners came to Brunei and a total of six vessels operated in Brunei. In 2004, one pair trawler from China operated in Brunei for a month and then left.

Data: 2.6;0-5;1.65//2.6;0-6;1.90//0.33;0;0;0.33;0.33

Cambodia

[399] Between 1996-2011, Chinese fishing vessels were sent to Cambodia to trawl.

Data: 1.1;0-5;1.60//1.3;0-5;1.77//1;0;0;0;0

Cameroon

[77] In 2000-2008, Chinese have been fishing in Cameroon coastal waters without a license for close to 20 years; [166] In 2003, 11 fishing vessels reported in Cameroon; [466] In 2006-2007, eight fishing

vessels were allowed to fish in Cameroon; [32] In 2008, Dr. Aboubakari Sarki signed an order banning any further fishing by Chinese boats in Cameroonian waters; [98] In 2009, two fishing vessels reported in Cameroon; [160] In 2010, two fishing vessels from the *Dalian North Sea* fishing company were attacked while fishing in Cameroon waters; [375] In 2011, two trawlers in coastal waters off Limbe, Cameroon.

Data: 15.2;4-30;6.63//11.8;4-30;8.05//0;1;0;0;0

Canary Islands (Spain)

[465] In 2004-2005, seven Chinese fishing vessels were allowed to fish around the Canary Islands; [466] In 2006-2007, six fishing vessels were allowed to fish around the Canary Islands; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 10 vessels (in October) and 22 vessels (in November) in the port of Los Llanos de Aridane. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Canary Islands or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [245] In 2007, 30 bottom trawlers from China were operating in Canary Islands waters; [264] In 2011, two fishing vessels, the *Haifeng 823* and the *Lian Run*, which together had nearly 600 t of fish onboard, were blocked by Spain in the Canary Islands.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

Cape Verde

[474] In 2008-2010, although Chinese fishing vessels were not licensed to operate in the EEZ of Cape Verde, they operated in the region; [C. Monteiro, INDP, pers. comm.] In 2012, there was a fishing agreement between China and Cape Verde and most of the vessels were longline and purse seiners.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

Chile

[345] In 2002, seven Chinese fishing vessels reported in Chile; [34] In 2004, two fishing vessels reported in Chile; [159] In 2004, large trawlers from China dart into the EEZ of Chile to reap the sea and then escape into the high seas at dawn; [346] In 2004, five fishing vessels reported in Chile; [309] In 2005, Chile will forbid arrival of vessels unless they reduce fishing quotas; [310] In 2005, 11 vessels fish out of the Chilean EEZ but sometimes trespass the 200 nautical mile limit; [344] In 2005, fishing vessels reported in Chile; [347] In 2005, fleets capture 5% of Chilean total capacity; [313] In 2005, eleven fishing vessels reported in Chile; [156] In 2006, one fishing vessel came back from Chile; [350] In 2006, Chilean government reduced the number of fishing vessels from eleven to three; [306] In 2006-2008, two fishing vessels reported in Chile; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 3 vessels in ports of Argentina and Chile. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Argentina and Chile or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [142] In 2008, one fishing vessel was fishing off the coast of Chile; [151] In 2008, one fishing vessel heads to Chile; [348] In 2008, three fishing vessels were caught twice in the same year 186 miles off the coast of Chile by the Chilean Navy; [349] In 2010, fishing vessel was reported in Chile; [116] In 2011, 13 fishing vessels in Chile; [316] In 2011, fishing vessels operated off the coast of Chile; [323] In 2012, fishing vessel was reported around Chile.

Data: 8.8;5-15;2.64//9.4;5-15;2.62//0.44;0.22;0;0.33;0

Colombia

[351] In 2010, 11 Chinese fishing vessels reported in Colombia; [352] In 2011, 11 fishing vessels reported in Colombia.

Data: 7.3;0-11;4.90//7.9;1-13;3.33//0.43;0;0;0.57;0

Congo, Republic of

[39; 40] In 2005, Congo banned 69 Chinese fishing vessels.

Data: 16.6;2-50;14.02//14.4;3-35;9.74//0;0.95;0;0.05;0

Congo (Ex-Zaire)

No information to date

Data: 1.9;1-3;0.88//1.7;1-4;0.95//0;0.8;0;0.2;0

Cook Islands (New Zealand)

[194] In 2004, Cook Islands and China signed a long-term fishing agreements allowing 10 Chinese vessels to fish in the EEZ of the Cook Islands; [286] In 2005, at least 10 vessels were operating in Cook Islands' waters; [9] In 2011, a three-year fishing agreement was signed between Cook Islands and China and 17 vessels were operating legally in the Cook Islands' EEZ; [95] In 2012, a three-year access agreement with China allowed vessels to fish bigeye tuna and swordfish in the Cook Islands.

Data: 7.8;2-15;3.58//9.9;3-20;5.38//0.2;0;0;0.8;0

Costa Rica

[383] In 2004, one 'Taiwanese' fishing vessel named *Chen Chieh 21*, manned by a mainland Chinese captain and mainland crew members was reported in the coastal waters of Costa Rica, catching 80 t of shark per trip; [430] In 2004, 10 fishing vessels reported in Costa Rica; [353] In 2011, one fishing vessel arrested for illegal fishing in Costa Rica.

Data: 3.4;1-6;1.75//1.6;1-4;1.03//1;0;0;0;0

Côte d'Ivoire

[403] In 2005, Côte d'Ivoire allowed nine Chinese trawlers; [389] In 2005, two fishing vessels reported in Côte d'Ivoire; [252] In 2007, the *Taiping* Fishing Group was established in Côte d'Ivoire and eight fishing vessels will set sail for Côte d'Ivoire waters and start working; [331] In 2008, registered fishing companies are present in Côte d'Ivoire; [398] In 2008-2009, 12 Chinese trawlers were operating under the flag of Ghana in Côte d'Ivoire; [330] In 2010, fishermen wipe out everything when they come through Côte d'Ivoire; [500] In 2010, China started new fishing cooperation projects in Côte d'Ivoire; [395] In 2012, local fishermen report seeing illegal boats from China almost every day in Côte d'Ivoire.

Data: 8.1;2-15;3.70//8.4;2-16;4.33//0;0.8;0;0.2;0

Djibouti

No information to date

Data: 0.5;0-2;0.82//0.5;0-2;0.69//1;0;0;0;0

East Timor (Timor Leste)

[87] In 2004, a plan for the city of Shanghai stated that negotiation and feasibility studies will be focused on the implementation of fisheries projects in Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Australia.

Data: 4.5;1-10;2.81//4.5;0-10;3.39//0.4;0.4;0;0.2;0

Ecuador

[199] In 2000, 10 fishing vessels of CNFC (Chinese International Fisheries Corporation) were mainly catching shrimp in Ecuador and Nicaragua; [319] In 2006, China encouraged its fishing companies to undertake joint ventures and has established cooperation with Ecuador; [205] In 2008, one fishing vessel from *Yantai* Marine Fisheries Corporation was attacked by pirates in Ecuador waters.

Data: 6.4;1-13;3.38//5.9;2-10;3.36//0.67;0;0.33;0

El Salvador

[353] In 2010, one fishing vessel reported from the EEZ of El Salvador.

Data: 1.4;0-5;1.36//1.2;0-4;1.17//1;0;0;0;0

Equatorial Guinea

[94] In 2004, a Chinese fishing company in Gabon sent out a study group to Equatorial Guinea and it was expected that fishing vessels would be sent to its waters for fishing.

Data: 7.3;2-17;5.10//7.1;1-15;4.84//0;0.86;0;0.14;0

Eritrea

[D. Tesfamichael, *Sea Around Us* Project, pers. comm.] In the early 2000s, Chinese fishing vessels were present in Eritrea; [467] In 1999, there was a 'cemetery' of old fishing vessels, left rusting in Eritrean waters; [97] In 2006, the President of Eritrea mentioned the importance of fishing collaboration with China in his letter to Chinese general secretary Mr. Hu. This provided a good political basis and conditions for enterprises.

Data: 2.1;0-4;1.22//1.0;0-4;1.34//1;0;0;0;0

Falkland Is. (UK)

[287] In 2000-2004, Chinese fishing vessels reported around the Falkland Island; [324] In 2006, 12 fishing vessels were paying royalties to the Falkland Island Government.

Data: 4.5;2-10;3.01//3.5;0-10;3.45//1;0;0;0;0

Fiji

[399] In 1996-2011, a total of 50 Chinese fishing vessels were sent out to Fiji and Sri Lanka; [61] In 2002, a tuna-fishing fleet left China for Fiji; [218] In 2002-2003, one fishing vessel reported in Fiji; [62] In 2002 and 2004, two fishing vessels were caught illegally fishing in the EEZ of Fiji without a license; [211] In 2002 and 2005, one and four fishing vessels, respectively, were sent to Fiji and the Marshall Islands to operate; [276] In 2003, two newly-built tuna longliners set sail for Fiji; [286] In 2004, 40 longliners licensed in Fiji; [465] In 2004-2005, 29 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Fiji waters; [63] In 2005, 25 fishing vessels were based in Fiji without being licensed to fish there; [466] In 2006-2007, 36 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Fijian waters; [279] In 2007, five longliners fishing in Fijian waters; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 58 vessels (in April), 10 vessels (in August), and 58 vessels (in December) in the port of Fiji. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Fiji or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [148] In 2008, two fishing vessels reported in Fiji; [184] In 2008, six fishing vessels reported in Fiji; [188] In 2009, one fishing vessel reported in Fiji; [Anon., Nauru fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, fishing vessels reported in Fiji; [212] In 2010, two fishing vessels reported in Fiji; [80] In 2011, 34 squid jiggers operated in Fiji; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of

96, 29, 7, and 19 vessels in the port of Fiji in February, June, July, and September, respectively. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Fiji or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [288] In 2012, four new small longliners set sail from Shandong Province in China to Fiji; [488] In 2012, 120 vessels belonging to 22 fishing companies were operating in the EEZ of Fiji.

Data: 11.6;3-20;5.21//8.8;5-11;2.25//0.22;0;0;0.78;0

France (Mediterranean)

[477] In 2012, France is worried about the presence of 13 Chinese fishing vessels in Mediterranean waters as these vessels were not authorized to fish blue fin tuna.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

French Guiana

No information to date

Data: 0.5;0-1;0.52//0.5;0-1;0.52//0;1;0;0;0

French Polynesia

[463] In 2000-2011, there has been no fishing agreement for foreign fleets inside the French Polynesia EEZ; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of two Chinese vessels in the port of Tahiti. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of French Polynesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 8 vessels in the port of Tahiti. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of French Polynesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 1.3;0-3;0.95//1.2;0-3;0.79//0;0;0;1;0

Gabon

[166] In 2003, nine Chinese fishing vessels reported in Gabon; [410] In 2004, four tuna fishing vessels reported in Gabon; [409] In 2004, there is a fishing agreement between Gabon and China for 10 fishing vessels; [466] In 2004-2005, 12 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Gabon; [466] In 2006-2007, 12 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Gabon; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 60 vessels in the port of Gabon. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Gabon or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [370] In 2011, six trawl vessels were reported from Gabon waters [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 102 vessels in the port of Gabon. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Gabon or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 8.6;1-17;4.72//7.8;1-14;3.88//0;0.78;0;0.22;0

Gambia, The

[18] In 2000, one trawler engaged in illegal fishing in a prohibited zone of The Gambia; [415] In 2000-2003, Chinese companies have been involved in fishing in The Gambia; [416] In 2007, fishing vessels from China access the fishery through joint venture or fishing agreements with The Gambia.

Data: 2.2;1-5;1.14//2.0;1-5;1.25//0;1;0;0;0

Ghana

[166] In 2003, 16 Chinese fishing vessels reported in Ghana; [79] In 2004, fishermen accused of depleting the EEZ of Ghana; [465] In 2004-2005, 11 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Ghana; [466] In 2006-2007, 21 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Ghana; [78] In 2007, fishing vessels engaged in pirate fishing in Ghana; [496] In 2007, 10 bottom trawlers from China were operating in Ghana waters; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of six vessels in the port of Ghana. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Ghana or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [101] In 2008, two pair trawlers without license in Ghana; [468] In 2008, trawlers were reported to be plundering the seas off the Atlantic coast of Ghana; [373] In 2009, Ghana's government permits fishing vessels from China to trawl the country's waters; [149] In 2011, two fishing vessels from China went to Ghana.

Data: 7.2;2-15;4.13//5.4;1-12;3.06//0;0.89;0;0.11;0

Guam

No information to date

Data: 0.9;0-4;1.29//0.8;0-4;1.23//0;0;0;1;0

Guatemala

[353] In 2010, one Chinese fishing vessel reported from the Guatemalan EEZ.

Data: 1.3;0-3;0.90//1.2;0-3;0.87//1;0;0;0;0

Guinea

[18] In 2000-2006, one to 19 Chinese fishing vessels reported in Guinea; [166] In 2003, 42 fishing vessels reported in Guinea; [89] In 2004, one fishing vessel owned by *Dalian Ocean Fisheries Corp* fished without a licence in the Guinean EEZ ; [112] In 2004, 40 fishing vessels reported in Guinean waters; [456] In 2004, Guinea gives access to around 150 foreign vessels representing approximately 50,000 t of fish per year, including an agreement with China; [465] In 2004-2005, 40 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Guinea; [466] In 2006-2007, 81 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Guinea; [78] In 2006, many of the illegal vessels reported in Guinea are owned by *China National Fisheries Corporation*; [152] In 2006-2007, 57 trawlers spotted off the coast of Guinea; [396] In 2007, *China National Fisheries Corporation* fishing vessels illegally fishing in Guinea; [263] In 2008, four flagged fishing vessels were observed in Guinean waters; [367] In 2008, fishing vessels reported in Guinea; [458] In 2008, boats operating under access agreements in Guinea were off-loading fish catches in foreign ports or onto other boats; [111] In 2010, 70 fishing vessels from four Chinese fishing companies in Guinea; [429] In 2010, fishing vessels from China in Guinea; [150] In 2011, two fishing vessels reported in Guinean waters; [438] In 2012, fishing agreement between Guinea and China allows 30 trawlers to operate in Guinea; [439] In 2012, fishing vessels reported in Guinea.

Data: 26.0;10-40;12.37//25.4;10-40;11.47//0.04;0.86;0.04;0.06;0

Guinea-Bissau

[388] In 1984, fishery agreement between China and Guinea-Bissau was signed to allow Chinese fishing vessels access to Guinea-Bissau's waters with license while China provided equipment, funds and technical personnel to help Guinea-Bissau acquire industrial fishing fleets and fishing ports. Despite the end of diplomatic relations in 1990, the agreement remains effective through personal relationships; [451] In 1984, the agreement between China and Guinea Bissau enabled the *Chinese*

International Fishing Corporation CONAPEMAC to access the waters of Guinea-Bissau through licensed vessels; [460] In 1998-2001, vessels were allowed to fish in the waters of Guinea-Bissau ; [287] In 2000, China caught fishes in Guinea-Bissau waters; [239] In 2002, two fishing vessels from China in Guinea-Bissau; [359] In 2002, fishing vessels were fishing without license in Guinea Bissau; [166] In 2003, 26 fishing vessels reported in Guinea-Bissau; [465] In 2004-2005, 24 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Guinea-Bissau; [466] In 2006-2007, 24 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Guinea-Bissau; [11] In 2006, two fishing vessels reported in Guinea-Bissau; [10] In 2006-2012, fishing agreement between China and Guinea-Bissau allows 15 fishing vessels in Guinea-Bissau waters; [18] In 2006, two fishing vessels reported in Guinea-Bissau; [499] In 2009, 24 fishing vessels were working in Guinea-Bissau waters and China was cooperating with Guinea-Bissau for 15 years; [354] In 2010, four illegal fishing vessels seized in Guinea-Bissau; [355] In 2011, four fishing vessels reported in Guinea-Bissau.

Data: 9.7;2-22;6.50//8.9;2-22;6.06//0.08;0.77;0.08;0.08;0

Guyana

No information to date.

Data: 0.5;0-1;0.52//0.5;0-1;0.52//0;1;0;0;0

Hawaii (USA)

[66; 109] In 2003, five Chinese vessels fishing illegally northwest of the main Hawaii Islands.

Data: 1.2;1-3;0.63//0.9;0-2;0.74//1;0;0;0;0

India (Andaman Islands)

[431] In 1994, 55 Chinese poachers were apprehended by the coast guard in the Andaman and Nicobar regions; [427] In 2004, the Indian Navy intercepted two fishing vessels in waters off the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in 2011, one fishing trawler operated near the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal; [322] In 2005, one of the fishing companies has fishing vessels working in the area of Bay of Bengal and Andaman sea; [428] In 2009, numerous fishermen can be seen in the port of Coco Island, northern Andaman Islands.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

India (Mainland)

[Vivekanandan, South Indian Federation of Fishermen Societies, pers. comm.] In 2000-2012, Chinese vessels with Chinese flags are not fishing in the Indian EEZ as the Indian coast guard strictly monitors Chinese vessels; [465] In 2004-2005, 70 fishing vessels were licensed by China for operation "in India"; [466] In 2006-2007, 52 fishing vessels were licensed by China for operation "in India".

Data: 4.6;1-10;3.20//6.3;1-12;3.65//0.6;0.2;0;0.2;0

Indonesia

[399] In 1996-2011, a total of 62 Chinese fishing vessels were sent to Indonesia, Cambodia, Russia and North Korea; [195] In 2001, two fishing vessels set sail for Indonesian waters; [171] In 2002, two fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [254] In 2002, two fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [269] In 2002, one fishing vessel reported in Indonesia; [31] In 2003, 23 purse seiners were found fishing without permit around Tomini Bay in Sulawesi, Indonesia; [303] In 2003, two fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [251] In 2003, two fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [27] In 2004, two fishing vessels

reported in Indonesia; [28] In 2004, 64 fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [67] In 2004, four fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [465] In 2004-2005, 264 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Indonesia; [68] In 2005, four fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [71] In 2005, six fishing vessels went to Indonesia with all the required fishing documents; [422] In 2005, one fishing vessel reported in Indonesia; [196] In 2005-2007, two fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [251] In 2006, Indonesian navy arrested six vessels for illegal fishing in the Aru Sea, Maluku Province; [466] In 2006-2007, 167 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Indonesia; [49] In 2007, one fishing vessel was arrested in Indonesia; [179] In 2007, 21 fishing vessels from China in Indonesia; [267] In 2007, one fishing vessel reported in Indonesia; [268] In 2007, one fishing vessel reported in Indonesia; [274] In 2007, three fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [462] In 2007, 120 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Indonesian waters according to the fishing agreement between China and Indonesia; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 33 vessels in the port of Indonesia. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Indonesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [69] In 2008, seven trawlers operated in Indonesia without the required documents; [29] In 2009, three fishing vessels were reported in Indonesian waters; [125] In 2009, one fishing vessel involved in illegal fishing in Indonesia; [270] In 2009, one fishing vessel reported in Indonesia; [271] In 2009, 30 fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [279] In 2009, eight fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [484] In 2009, eight fishing vessels were seized by Indonesian authorities for fishing illegally in the EEZ of Indonesia; [14] In 2010, 10 fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [201] In 2010, eight fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [70] In 2011, 12 fishing vessels reported in Indonesia; [272] In 2011, one fishing vessel reported in Indonesia; [214] In 2011, 52 fishing vessels reported in Indonesian waters; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 46, 26, 23, 10, and 16 vessels in the port of Indonesia in February, April, May, June, and September, respectively. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Indonesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [320] In 2011, Indonesia and China will collaborate to prevent illegal fishing by Chinese fishers in Indonesian waters by coordinating their patrols in the South China Sea; [492] In 2011-2012, five to 18 fishing vessels were reported from Indonesian waters; [180] In 2012, five fishing vessels were reported in Indonesia; [273] In 2012, two fishing vessels reported in Indonesia.

Data: 38.7;15-64;16.22//39.0;20-60;15.38//0.13;0.62;0;0.13;0.13

Iran

No information to date.

Data: 3.5;0-10;2.92//2.9;0-7;2.42//0.50;0.25;0;0.25;0

Japan

[388] In 1975, an agreement between China and Japan was signed to protect and rationally utilize the fishery resources in the East China and Yellow Seas and maintain orderly fishery operations; [251] In 2000-2007, 1-12 Chinese fishing vessels were apprehended for illegal fishing in Japanese waters; [459] In 2000-2004, 5-year period of bilateral fisheries agreement between China and Japan was signed which allow squid jigger to operate in the regulated regions of the EEZ of Japan in the Sea of Japan; [5] In 2001, 900 fishing vessels were allowed access to Japanese waters, but only 600 vessels may operate at a time; [293] In 2001-2004, fishing vessels were allowed to catch 54,000-73,000 t in Japanese waters; [6] In 2004-2006, 1-10 fishing vessels were illegally fishing in Japanese waters; [343] In 2005-2006, 55 squid jig and 578-600 bottom trawlers from China were allowed to catch a total of 12,400-12,700 t in the Japanese EEZ; [342] In 2007, 55 squid jig and 512 bottom trawlers were allowed to catch a total 12,397 t in the Japanese EEZ, [90] In 2008, one fishing vessel, *Lu Rong Yu*

2879 was found in Japanese waters with 45 t of squid and about 50 kg of skipjack tuna on board; [308] In 2008, 55 squid jig and 450 bottom trawlers were allowed to catch a total of 12,000 t in the Japanese EEZ; [164] In 2009, 55 squid jig and 392 bottom trawlers from China were allowed to catch a total of 11,741 t in the Japanese EEZ; [114] In 2010, one fishing vessel *Zhe Xiang Yu 27035* was found fishing without licence in Japanese waters; [390] In 2010, one fishing vessel with 15 crew members collided with two Japanese vessels; [434] In 2010, 55 squid jig and 350 bottom trawlers from China were allowed to catch a total of 10,700 t in the Japanese EEZ; [433] In 2011, 55 squid jig and 308 bottom trawlers from China were allowed to catch 10,300 t in the Japanese EEZ; [72] In 2011, two fishing vessels *Lurongyu 1735* and *1736* with 17 Chinese crew members were seized for illegal fishing off the Japanese coast; [206] In 2011, two fishing vessels were arrested by the Japanese Coast Guard in waters near the southern Japanese islands; [432] In 2012, 55 squid jig and 288 bottom trawlers from China were allowed to catch 9,900 t in the Japanese EEZ; [469] In 2012, the number of clashes between Chinese fishing vessels and Japanese fishing vessels has increased; [99] In 2012, one unregistered fishing vessel with Chinese crews was suspected of catching 40 t of fish with an illegal high seas driftnet off the coast of Japan.

Data: see main text and Table S1

Kenya

[110] In 2008, one Chinese fishing vessel reported from the Kenyan EEZ.

Data: 3.5;1-12;3.80;3.6;1-10;2.94//0;0.25;0;0.75;0

Kiribati

[420] In 2002-2005, six Chinese fishing vessels reported in Kiribati; [440] In 2006-2010, purse seiners reported in Kiribati; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of two vessels in the port of Kiribati. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Kiribati or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [451] In 2009, distant waters fishing vessels were licensed to fish for tuna in Kiribati waters; [Anon., Nauru Fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, fishing vessels reported in Kiribati; [280] In 2010, a Chinese company is involved in fishing in Kiribati; [74] In 2012, two groups of fishing vessels from *Zhejiang Ocean Family Co. Ltd.* are working in Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Kiribati, and Nauru waters.

Data: 6.1;2-10;3.11//6.2;3-10;2.30//0;0;0;0.67;0.33

Korea (North)

[508] In 2004, 10 trawlers of a Chinese fishing company were sent to North Korean waters; [189] In 2005, 21 fishing vessels went to the east coast of North Korea to fish squid; [190; 191] In 2010, 121 fishing vessels went to North Korea; [277] In 2011, 175 fishing vessels went to North Korea with fishing permits; [452] In 2012, three fishing vessels with 29 crew were detained by North Koreans in the Yellow Sea between North Korea and China.

Data: see main text and Table S1

Korea (South)

[459] In 2000-2004, a 5-year bilateral fisheries agreement between China and South Korea was signed which allowed Chinese squid jiggers to operate in the regulated regions of the EEZ of Korea in the Sea of Japan; [7] In 2001 and 2012, 2,800 and 1,900 fishing vessels were granted permits, respectively, and in 2006-2012, 2,600 fishing vessels were caught fishing illegally in South Korea; [251] In 2001, 2002 and 2007, the number of fishing vessels arrested for illegal fishing in South Korean waters were

121, 81 and 510, respectively; [146] In 2004, two trawlers were caught in the South Korean EEZ; [300] In 2004-2012, the South Korean Coast Guard has caught 2,196 fishing vessels; [483] In 2005, 154 illegal fishing vessels were caught in the South Korean EEZ; [157] In 2005, 2010 and 2011, the number of incidents in which vessels were caught fishing illegally by South Korea were 584, 363 and 440, respectively; [200] In 2005-2012, 1,600-2,100 fishing vessels gained access to fish in the South Korean EEZ; [469] In 2006-2012, South Korean maritime authorities detained about 2,600 fishing vessels and 800 fishermen on the charge of 'illegal encroachment' in the waters under their jurisdiction; [123] In 2008, 40 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the EEZ of South Korea; [173] In 2009, 280 fishing vessels were operating near the Northern Limit Line between South Korea and North Korea; [299] In 2009, one fishing vessel was accused of illegally fishing in waters about 96 km southwest of Socheong Islands, which belongs to the EEZ of South Korea; [302] In 2009-2010, 300-350 fishing vessels were seized for illegally fishing in South Korean waters, respectively; [144] In 2010-2011, 370-475 fishing vessels were seized in South Korean waters; [397] In 2010, a South Korean Coast Guard officer tried to arrest a fishing vessel fishing illegally in waters 120 km off Eocheong Island off the west coast of South Korea; [124] In 2011, three fishing vessels were detained by South Korea because they were fishing illegally in the South Korean EEZ; [126] In 2011, 49 vessels with permits went to South Korean waters; [400] In 2011, under a bilateral agreement, 1,700 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the South Korean EEZ; [392] In 2011, the South Korean Coast Guard captured or sent back more than 470 fishing vessels; [393] In 2011, two fishing vessels were detained by the Coast Guard of South Korea on suspicion of illegal fishing; [485] In 2011, 440 fishing vessels were caught fishing illegally in South Korean waters.

Data: see main text and Table S1

Liberia

[328] In 2003-2009, foreign trawlers, mainly from China, were fishing in Liberia's waters illegally; [372] In 2005, two Chinese fishing companies performed a trial fishery in the Liberian EEZ; [389] In 2005, six fishing vessels reported in the Liberian EEZ; [414] In 2007-2008, eight pair trawlers were fishing illegally in Liberia; [112] In 2008, two fishing vessels reported in Liberia; [413] In 2011, eight fishing vessels reported in Liberia; [157] In 2012, fishing vessels often fish illegally in Liberian waters; [492] In 2012, 10 trawlers were allowed to fish in Liberian waters.

Data: 9.3;3-28;6.91//9.4;3-28;6.83//0;0.6;0;0.4;0

Madagascar

[43] In 2003, five Chinese fishing vessels reported in Madagascar; [465] In 2004-2005, four fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Madagascar's waters; [396] In 2007, vessels were caught fishing illegally in the EEZ of Madagascar; [500] In 2010, China started new fishing cooperation projects in Madagascar.

Data: 9.2;4-20;5.27//9.2;3-20;6.29//0;0.11;0;0.44;0.44

Malaysia

[91] In 2002, one Chinese fishing vessel intruded into the waters of Malaysia; [239] In 2002, two fishing vessels fished in Malaysia; [251] In 2004, two fishing vessels reported in Malaysia; [E. Cinco, Department of Fisheries of Brunei Darussalam, pers. comm.] In 2004, one pair trawler operated in Malaysia; [465] In 2004-2005, 12 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Malaysia; [54] In 2006, two fishing vessels reported in Malaysia; [466] In 2006-2007, 37 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Malaysia; [12] In 2007, three fishing vessels arrested in Malaysia; [13] In 2007, one fishing vessel

arrested in Malaysia; [147] In 2007, a Chinese fishing company made a trial fishing trip to Malaysian waters; [251] In 2007, one fishing vessel reported in Malaysia; [426] In 2007, Malaysian authorities seized a trawler in waters off the Sabah coast; [493] In 2007, ten Chinese fishermen from China were accused of trawling illegally in Malaysian waters; [425] In 2007, 19 fishermen were arrested in waters off Malaysia's eastern Sabah State with an illegal catch; [327] In July 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of nine vessels in the port of Malaysia. In October 2007, a similar team conducted an inspection of 33 vessels in ports of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Malaysia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [33] In 2008, 10 fishing vessels reported in Malaysia; [479] In 2008, 200 fishing vessels were allowed to operate in Malaysian waters; [35] In 2009, two fishing vessels set sail for Malaysia; [54] In 2009, two fishing vessels reported in Malaysian waters; [501] In 2010, 36 fishing vessels from China were working in four major fishing grounds including Malaysian waters; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 9 vessels in the port of Malaysia. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Malaysia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 6.9;2-15;3.78//8.6;3-20;4.97//0.14;0.43;0;0.14;0.29

Maldives

[202] In 2004, 25 fishing vessels reported in the Maldives; [203] In 2004, one tuna fishing vessel from Guangdong set sail for the Maldives; [465] In 2004-2005, six fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the Maldives; [466] In 2006-2007, 14 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the Maldives; [204] In 2007, one fishing vessel was found in the waters of the Maldives; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of nine vessels in ports of Sri Lanka and the Maldives. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Sri Lanka and the Maldives or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 12.1;3-25;8.89//8.5;2-18;5.46//0;0;0;0.92;0.08

Marshall Islands

[56] In 2002, two fishing vessels reported from the EEZ of the Marshall Islands; [57] In 2002, two fishing vessels reported in the Marshall Islands; [211] In 2002 and 2005, one and four fishing vessels, respectively, were sent to the Marshall Islands and Fiji to operate; [65] In 2002-2006, 34-46 fishing vessels working in the Marshall Islands; [465] In 2004-2005, 16 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the Marshall Islands; [58] In 2005-2006, 40 fishing vessels of the *Shezhen Liancheng Overseas Fishing Company* operated in the Marshall Islands, FSM and Palau, and shipped back over 200 t of tuna to China; [54] In 2006, four fishing vessels reported in the Marshall Islands; [290] In 2006, one longline fishing vessel *FYY 047* owned by *LianCheng Overseas Fishery Co. Ltd.* of China operated in Majuro waters; [466] In 2006-2007, 32 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the Marshall Islands and five of these vessels were planned to go to Micronesia to fish; [444] In 2007-2010, there were 36, 39, 33 and 22 longline vessels, and 12, 10, 4 and 1 purse seine vessels in the Marshall Islands waters, respectively; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 39 vessels in ports of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [208] In 2009, one fishing vessel got a license and went to the Marshall Islands; [Anon., Nauru Fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, fishing vessels were reported in the Marshall Islands; [215] In 2010, one fishing vessel landed their catch on Majuro, Marshall Islands; [501] In 2010, 36 fishing vessels from China were working in four major fishing grounds including the Marshall Islands waters; [119] In 2011, two fishing vessels reported in the Marshall Islands; [312] In 2011, a team from

China conducted an inspection of 30 vessels in ports of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of the Marshall Islands or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 21.0;12-30;6.13//20.0;5-35;10.26//0;0;0.9;0.1

Mauritania

[388] In 1991, an agreement between China and Mauritania was signed to give the Chinese fishing fleet conditional access to Mauritanian waters; [419] In 2000-2010, China was involved in legal and illegal fishing activities in Mauritania; [166] In 2003, 66 fishing vessels reported in Mauritania; [465] In 2004-2005, 34 fishing vessels were permitted to fish in Mauritania; [176] In 2005, 100 fishing vessels were operated in Mauritania; [155] In 2005, one fishing vessel reported in Mauritania; [396] In 2005, 99 fishing vessels were fishing off the coast of Mauritania; [174] In 2006, 33 fishing vessels reported in Mauritania; [466] In 2006-2007, 79 fishing vessels were permitted to fish in Mauritania; [496] In 2007, 12 bottom trawlers from China were operating in Mauritanian waters; [175] In 2009, a Chinese fishing company from Shanghai was involved in fishing activities in Mauritania; [178; 176] In 2010, 159 fishing vessels reported in Mauritania; [279] In 2010, a fishing company signed a fishing agreement with the Mauritanian government; [177] In 2011, six fishing vessels went into Mauritanian waters and another 29 will follow; [213] In 2011, one fishing vessel reported in Mauritania; [453] In 2011, the Mauritanian government signed a controversial fisheries agreement with a Chinese state fishing company which allows up to 50 boats access to its waters for the next 25 years and in return the company made a commitment to invest 100 million dollars to Mauritania's fishing sector; [455] In 2011, 80 fishing vessels from the *China Fishery Group* operated in Mauritania and the group expected to invest more in Africa by opening fish-processing factories in Mauritania; [3; 4; 2] In 2011-2012, 35 fishing vessels reported in Mauritania; [417] In 2011-2012, 146 fishing vessels from China in Mauritania; [15] In 2012, one fishing vessel belonging to the Chinese group *Poly Hondone* (suspected of IUU fishing in the Mediterranean sea) was observed at the port of Nouadhibou, Mauritania; [210] In 2012, one fishing vessel changed its fishing location from the high seas to Mauritania; [404] In 2012, 12 vessels of *Fu Yuan Yu* detected in the Mediterranean and suspected of IUU fishing for bluefin tuna have arrived in the harbour of Nouadhibou, Mauritania; [475] In 2012, one unauthorized fishing vessel was observed in the Mediterranean sea where bluefin tuna spawn; [490] In 2012, eight fishing vessels were escorted by the navy while crossing Somali waters to reach the Mauritanian coast.

Data: 91.8;40-150;29.94//95.0;40-150;32.94//0.18;0.65;0.16;0;0

Mauritius

[451] In 2007, one Chinese fishing vessel was licensed to fish in the Mauritius EEZ.

Data: 2.5;0-5;1.81;1.9;0-5;1.76//0;0;0.67;0.33

Micronesia, Fed. States of

[197] In 2002-2007, 3-25 Chinese fishing vessels were allowed to fish in the Micronesian EEZ; [411] In 2002-2006, 8-35 fishing vessels were reported from the Micronesian waters; [286] In 2004, nine fishing vessels reported in Micronesia; [465] In 2004-2005, 22 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Micronesian waters; [58] In 2005-2006, 40 fishing vessels of the *Shezhen Liancheng Overseas Fishing Company* operated in FSM, the Marshall Islands, Palau and shipped back over 200 t of tuna to China; [466] In 2006-2007, five fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Micronesian waters; [55] In 2007, one fishing vessel reported in Micronesia; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 39 vessels in ports of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. This suggests that these vessels may have

fished in the waters of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [451] In 2008, seven longline fishing vessels from China were licensed to fish in Micronesian waters; [Anon., Nauru fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, fishing vessels were present in Micronesia; [215] In 2010, one fishing vessel reported in Micronesian waters; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of three vessels in the port of Micronesia and 30 vessels in ports of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of the Marshall Islands and Micronesia or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [74] In 2012, two groups of fishing vessels from Zhejiang Ocean Family Co. Ltd. are working in Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Kiribati, and Nauru waters.

Data: 26.0;10-40;9.66//26.8;8-45;12.83//0;0;0.81;0.19

Morocco

[38] In 2000-2012, a total of 67 fishing vessels from China in Morocco; [166] In 2003, 63 fishing vessels reported in Morocco; [465] In 2004-2005, 36 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Moroccan waters; [466] In 2006-2007, 67 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Moroccan waters; [496] In 2007, eight bottom trawlers from China were operating in Moroccan waters.

Data: 66.1;60-70;4.37//66.3;60-70;4.36//0.20;0.58;0.20;0.03;0

Mozambique

[106] In 2000-2008, the southern part of the Mozambique channel is a year-round fishing area for Chinese long liners; [292] In 2004, one fishing vessel reported in Mozambique; [251] In 2004-2005, one fishing vessel was registered to fish in Mozambique with purse seine but carried gillnets; [287] In 2004, eight fishing vessels in Mozambique; [401] In 2005, one fishing vessel docked in Maputo harbour, Mozambique; [396] In 2007, Mozambique caught illegal Chinese fishing in their EEZ; [458] In 2008, there was no enforcement of laws against illegal fishing carried out by Chinese nationals in Mozambique waters; [186] In 2011, four fishing vessels were licensed and started fishing in Mozambique waters.

Data: 11.5;8-20;4.39//9.9;4-20;5.89//0;0.45;0.10;0.50;0

Mozambique Channel Islands (France)

[Anon., French MPA Agency, pers. comm.] In 2008-2012, no Chinese vessel was reported. Observers on Spanish and French seiners operating in the EEZ also report vessel sightings, but they didn't signal any Chinese vessels "recently". This suggests that vessels may have operated in the Mozambique Channel Islands waters prior to 2008.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

Myanmar

[382] In 2000, there was a growing influence of China in Burmese affairs; [465] In 2004-2005, 26 Chinese fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Burmese waters; [322] In 2005, fishing vessels from a Chinese fishing company were sent to Myanmar; [466] In 2006-2007, 43 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Burmese waters; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 46 vessels in the port of Myanmar. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Myanmar or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [312] In 2011, a similar team conducted an inspection of 63 vessels in the port of Myanmar. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Myanmar or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This

source also lists the names of vessels; [42] In 2009, two fishing vessels reported in Myanmar; [201] In 2010, six fishing vessels reported in Myanmar; [37] In 2011, six fishing vessels reported from Myanmar's waters.

Data: 4.7;1-15;4.00//8.0;5-16;3.30//0.2;0.8;0;0;0

Namibia

[287] In 2004-2005, a group of Chinese living in Namibia were spotted fishing in Langstrand, Namibia; [296] In 2012, *Pacific Andes* has acquired a company which is incorporated in Namibia and will be engaged in fishing operation in Namibia.

Data: 9.4;1-25;7.71//9.0;1-30;8.37//0;0.78;0.22;0;0

Nauru

[446] In 2004, one source of income for Nauru is fishing licenses issued to China, and a few other countries; [449] In 2005-2009, Chinese fishing vessels were operating in Nauruan waters; [447] In 2006, 10 purse seine fishing vessels from China were licensed to operate in Nauruan waters; [448] In 2008, 10 fishing vessels were reported from Nauru; [Anon., Nauru fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, fishing vessels reported in Nauru; [450] In 2010, six vessels were operating in Nauruan waters; [74] In 2012, two groups of fishing vessels from *Zhejiang Ocean Family Co. Ltd.* are working in Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Kiribati, and Nauru waters.

Data: 3.6;1-6;2.88//4.1;1-12;3.54//0;0;0;0.5;0.5

New Caledonia

No information to date.

Data: 2.1;0-5;1.73//1.9;0-4;1.37//0.5;0;0;0.5;0

New Zealand

[251] In 2000, one Chinese fishing vessel was catching squid illegally off the east coast of South Island, New Zealand; [60] In 2006, one fishing vessel engaged in an unregulated fishing operation in the international waters of the Tasman Sea and Southwest Pacific near New Zealand; [240] In 2009, New Zealand nominated six fishing vessels for the IUU list.

Data: 1.1;1-2;0.32//1.0;0-2;0.67//1;0;0;0;0

Nicaragua

[356] In 1999, Chinese shrimp trawlers were claimed to be in the Nicaraguan EEZ; [199] In 2000, 10 fishing vessels of *CNFC (Chinese International Fisheries Corp.)* were mainly catching shrimp in Nicaragua and Ecuador; [357] In 2011, the Nicaraguan government found vessels with shark fins.

Data: 1.8;0-4;1.17//1.5;0-4;1.21//1;0;0;0;0

Nigeria

[376] In 2000-2007, four Chinese fishing vessels reported in Nigeria; [465] In 2004-2005, seven fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Nigerian waters; [377] In 2005, two fishing vessels reported in Nigeria; [476] In 2007, two fishing vessels with predominantly Chinese crews were reported in Nigeria; [418] In 2007, fishing vessels "often illegally venture into Nigerian waters seeking bluefin tuna"; [468] In 2008, trawlers were reported to be "plundering the seas" off the Atlantic coast of Nigeria; [478] In 2008-2009, fishing vessels often illegally venture into Nigerian waters seeking bluefin tuna.

Data: 5.3;1-10;2.67//5.3;1-10;2.67//0;0.89;0;0.11;0

Niue

No information to date.

Data: 1.3;1-2;0.48//1.3;1-3;0.67//0;0;0;1;0

Northern Mariana Islands (Commonwealth of)

No information to date.

Data: 1.1;0-6;1.85//1.1;0-6;1.85//0;0;0;1;0

Oman

[494] In 2000-2003, Chinese vessels were fishing in Omani waters; [294] In 2003, China temporarily suspended fishing authorization for its fishing vessels in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman due to increasing tension in the region; [465] In 2004-2005, five fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Omani waters; [466] In 2006-2007, five fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Omani waters; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 11 vessels in the port of Oman. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Oman or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [497] In 2008, six fishing vessels from China were sent to Omani waters; [495] In 2009, *China National Fisheries Corporation* had affiliated fishing companies in Oman; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 11 vessels in ports of Oman and United Arab Emirates. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Oman or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 5.3;0-10;3.27//8.7;3-20;4.92//0.2;0.2;0;0.6;0

Pakistan

[M. Khan, retired director-general of Pakistan marine fisheries, pers. comm.] In 1998-2000, Chinese fishing vessels operated in Pakistani waters; [168] In 2000, two out of three fishing vessels collided in Pakistan waters while working; [170] In 2002, two fishing vessels from *Dalian Jinshi* found fishing illegally in Pakistan waters; [504] In 2002, three longline fishing vessels from China began to operate in Pakistani waters after fulfilling the conditions of the new policy; [435] In 2002-2003, Chinese fishermen were reported from Pakistan waters; [169] In 2002-2005, seven fishing vessels from China were operating in Pakistani waters; [465] In 2004-2005, seven fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Pakistani waters; [297] In 2005, fishermen were arrested by the Maritime Security Agency of Pakistan; [466] In 2006-2007, nine fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Pakistani waters; [78] In 2007, fishing vessels were in Pakistan illegally; [92] In 2007, Pakistani fisher groups said trawlers from China encroached on their local waters; [437] In 2007, trawlers from China indiscriminately caught and then dumped large quantities of young, unwanted or dead fish at sea in Pakistan; [100] In 2009, 10 fishing vessels reported in Pakistan; [301] In 2012, a number of foreign industrial freezer stern-trawlers, mainly from China, operate in the EEZ of Pakistan's coastal shelf.

Data: 10.3;6-17;3.37//14.7;10-30;5.85//0.2;0.6;0;0.2;0

Palau

[421] In 2001-2005, 2-45 Chinese fishing vessels licensed to fish in Palau waters; [286] In 2004, 13 longliners licensed in Palau; [465] In 2004-2005, five fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Palauan waters; [58] In 2005-2006, 40 fishing vessels of the *Shezhen Liancheng Overseas Fishing Company*

operated in Palau, the Marshall Islands and FSM, and shipped back over 200 t of tuna to China; [442] In 2006, three fishing vessels reported in the EEZ of Palau; [265] In 2012, a Chinese fisherman was killed by Palau police in an incident involving suspected illegal fishing; [295] In 2012, a fisherman was killed after Palau police officers fired at his vessel, believed to be fishing illegally; [88] In 2012, fishermen were detained by Republic of Palau police officers for fishing illegally.

Data: 15.4;6-25;6.04//12.9;8-21;4.70//0;0;0;0.8;0.2

Panama

[261] In 2001, two Chinese fishing vessels left China to fish in waters of Panama and a total of 20 fishing vessels will be sent to that area in the future.

Data: 3.5;2-6;1.57//3.3;1-7;1.79//0.67;0.33;0;0;0

Papua New Guinea

[51] In 2002, the *Qingdao Fishing Agency* signed an agreement with the Papua New Guinea National Fisheries Authority and allowed one fishing vessel to fish in Papua New Guinea; [456] In 2002, China and Papua New Guinea signed a 5-year fishing agreement which allows Chinese fishing vessels to fish in its EEZ waters; [52] In 2002-2003, 2-3 fishing vessels reported in Papua New Guinea; [287] In 2004, one fishing vessel from China was apprehended and prosecuted in Papua New Guinea; [87] In 2004, a plan for the city of Shanghai stated that negotiation and feasibility studies will be focused on the implementation of fisheries projects in Papua New Guinea, East Timor and Australia; [441] In 2004-2008, purse seiners reported in the Papua New Guinea EEZ were mainly targeting skipjack tuna and yellowfin tuna; [53] In 2005, 20 fishing vessels reported in Papua New Guinea; [483] In 2005, 20 fishing vessels crossed the Equator and steamed straight into the custody of Papua New Guinea authorities for violating the waters of its country; [50] In 2006, 10 fishing vessels reported in Papua New Guinea; [Anon., Nauru fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, fishing vessels caught 22,000 t in Papua New Guinea; [214] In 2011, 166 fishing vessels reported in Papua New Guinea; [74] In 2012, two groups of fishing vessels from *Zhejiang Ocean Family Co. Ltd.* are working in Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, Kiribati, and Nauru waters.

Data: 16.2;5-40;10.27//23.9;6-40;14.58//0;0;0;0.81;0.19

Peru

[358] In 2000-2003, nine Chinese fishing vessels reported in Peru; [182] In 2000-2012, China and Peru signed a fishing contract in 1971; [315] In 2004, nine fishing vessels were caught after one month of illegal fishing; [115] In 2004, nine fishing vessels were found fishing illegally in Peruvian waters; [287] In 2005, nine squid jiggers were arrested for fishing illegally in Peruvian waters; [483] In 2005, nine fishing vessels with 219 fishermen got into trouble in Peruvian waters; [1] In 2006-2007, *China Fishery Group Limited* announced that the group's total licensed fishing vessels in Peruvian waters were 18 after gaining additional two vessels in December 2006; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of six vessels in the port of Peru in February, 45 vessels in ports of Peru and Uruguay in August, and 11 vessels in ports of Peru and Argentina in November. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Peru or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [470] In 2007, 34 fishing vessels owned by *Pacific Andes* planned to harvest underutilized resources in Peru; [360] In 2008, one fishing vessel explodes in Peruvian waters; [361] In 2008, no control of illegal fishing vessels refueling in the Peruvian port of Callao; [363] In 2009, fishing vessels blamed for the killing of thousands of sea lions along the coast of Peru; [192] In 2010, 10 fishing vessels *Model 8154* went to Peru for squid fishing; [364] In 2010, a fishing vessel sank close to

Callao; [454] In 2010, *China Fishery Group Limited* increased its Peruvian anchovy fishing quota; [128] In 2011, a fishing vessel reported in Peru; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 32, 25, and 9 vessels in the port of Peru in June, November, and December, respectively. Also, 9 and 34 vessels were inspected in ports of Peru and Uruguay in July and October, respectively. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Peru or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [457] In 2012, Chinese fishing is also established with purse seine fishing vessels and fishmeal processing plants deployed strategically along Peru's coastal areas.

Data: 12.2;3-20;5.00//14.2;3-24;6.06//0.67;0.08;0.17;0.08;0

Philippines

[282] In 2000, China consolidated its bilateral relations with Southeast Asia by signing four new long-term cooperation agreements with the Philippines and has a total of 12 vessels in the Philippines; [44] In 2002, four Chinese fishing vessels were apprehended for poaching inside the Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park, Philippines; [251] In 2002, 160 fishermen pleaded guilty to illegal fishing; [304] In 2003-2004, 17 poachers were caught in Balabac municipality by the Philippine Navy; [115] In 2004, two fishing vessels from Hainan were detained due to cross-border fishing and other reasons by the Philippines; [47] In 2006, a fishing vessel was caught fishing in the southwestern Philippines; [30] In 2007, 45 fishermen were aboard three fishing vessels intercepted by the Philippine Navy in the channel between Basilan Island and this southern port; [49] In 2007, a poaching fishing vessel was apprehended by units of the Philippine Navy, Marines and Coast Guard in the Sulu Archipelago; [21] In 2010, one fishing vessel was captured by the Coast Guard some 45 miles northwest of Balabac Island, which is in the waters of the Spratlys but well within the 200-mile EEZ claimed by the Philippines; [500] In 2010, China started new fishing cooperation projects in the Philippines; [16] In 2011, two fishing vessels were discovered fishing in areas claimed by the Philippines; [19] In 2011, the Philippine Navy seized 25 small fishing vessels being towed by a larger vessel, off Palawan; [20] In 2011, one fishing vessel in coastal waters of Balabac off the southern tip of Palawan; [23] In 2011, Philippine authorities said they had arrested almost 600 Chinese nationals for poaching; [394] In 2011, six fishermen were caught poaching off the waters of Palawan; [17; 19] In 2011, a fishing vessel in Philippine; [281; 369] In 2012, the Philippines' Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the naval vessel, the *Gregorio Del Pilar*, found eight fishing vessels along the coast of the Philippines; [469] In 2012, the number of clashes between fishing vessels and the Coast Guard of Philippines and other neighboring nations has increased; [88] In 2012, illegal fishing activities in Philippines were reported; [305] In 2012, fishing vessel was spotted at Pag-Asa Island.

Data: 16.0;5-50;13.03//18.7;6-50;12.87//0.31;0.19;0;0.19;0.31

Russia

[399] 1996-2011, Chinese fishing vessels were sent to Russia; [198] In 2000, one fishing vessel from *CNFC* worked in Russian waters; [199] In 2000, 17 fishing vessels were allowed to work in Russian waters; [93] In 2005, three fishing vessels were in the Barents Sea and the Russian Far East; [298] In 2011, Russia announced that it was preparing to conclude a convention with China which would provide for China to cooperate on ameliorating the IUU fishing situation in Pacific Russian waters; [465] In 2004-2005, 12 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Russian waters; [88] In 2012, two fishing vessels were seized after being fired upon by the Russian Coast Guard for entering the Exclusive Economic Zone in its far eastern Primorsky region.

Data: 11.6;6-20;4.70//11.0;5-30;7.40//0.17;0.33;0.50;0;0

Samoa

No information to date.

Data: 1.2;0-2;0.63//0.8;0-2;0.79//0;0;0;1;0

São Tomé and Príncipe

[103] In 2004, major fishing effort in São Tomé and Príncipe is by EU, Taiwanese, Chinese, and Japanese longliners.

Data: 2.8;1-5;1.55//2.8;1-6;1.81//0;0;0;1;0

Senegal

[412] In 2000-2007, 14 Chinese trawlers were fishing legally in Senegal; [105; 381] In 2000-2009, 12 fishing vessels of *Sénégal Pêche*, a subsidiary of the state-owned *China National Fisheries Corporation* and the largest commercial fishing company in Senegal, were exporting sea products from Senegal to China; [166] In 2003, 12 fishing vessels were reported in Senegal; [465] In 2004-2005, 12 fishing vessels were permitted to fish in Senegal; [108] In 2005, China had a key role in economic and social decisions due to important financial contributions towards fisheries development in Senegal; [436] In 2006, fishing vessels were reported in Senegal; [466] In 2006-2007, 12 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Senegal; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 60 vessels in the port of Senegal. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Senegal or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 49, 6, 31, 3, and 1 vessels in the port of Senegal in March, June, July, October, and December, respectively. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Senegal or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [402] In 2012, extensive fishing by China in Senegal.

Data: 15.5;13-24;3.72//13.7;4-20;4.47//0;0.94;0;0.06;0

Seychelles

[104] In 2000-2009, 5-11 Chinese fishing vessels were mainly targeting tuna in Seychellois waters; [260] In 2006, Seychelles and China signed a fishing agreement which allowed 35 longliners to operate in Seychellois waters; [456] In 2007, fishing vessels from Asia including China dominate the longline fishery in Seychelles.

Data: 4.6;1-10;3.32//3.3;1-8;2.24//0;0;0;0.8;0.2

Sierra Leone

[509] In 2002, Chinese shrimp fishing vessels were operating in Sierra Leonean waters; [166] In 2003, 15 fishing vessels reported in Sierra Leone; [262] In 2004, with a total 25 vessels, China had the largest commercial fleet off Sierra Leone; [465] In 2004-2005, 16 fishing vessels were permitted to fish in Sierra Leone; [368] In 2005, two fishing companies were working with trawlers and purse seiners in the EEZ of Sierra Leone; [491] In 2005-2006, 26-36 bottom trawl vessels were targeting shrimp in Sierra Leonean waters; [466] In 2006-2007, 20 fishing vessels were permitted to fish in Sierra Leone; [255] In 2007, seven fishing vessels set sail for Sierra Leone to fish there legally; [18] In 2007-2008, two vessels were found fishing illegally in Sierra Leonean waters; [458] In 2007, two trawlers that were licensed to fish in Sierra Leone's waters were attacked by pirate; [113] In 2008, a fishing vessel in Sierra Leone's waters was pillaged by pirates.

Data: 10.9;5-20;5.88//8.6;5-20;4.72//0;0.84;0.11;0.05;0

Singapore

[327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 33 vessels in ports of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand or in the waters of neighbouring countries. Note that the EEZ of Singapore is extremely small. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

Solomon Islands

[407] In 2004-2008, 18-73 Chinese fishing vessels were operating in Solomon Islands waters; [Anon., Nauru Fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, vessels were reported to be catching tuna in Solomon Islands waters; [443] In 2009-2010, 60-64 longliners and 5-7 purse seiners were fishing legally in Solomon Islands waters; [22] In 2010, six vessels were caught fishing illegally in Solomon Islands waters.

Data: 13.4;5-20;5.25//22.8;5-40;9.75//0;0;0;0.69;0.31

Somalia

[332] In 2000, Chinese trawlers began fishing illegally off the coast of Somalia; [193] In 2001, a fishing vessel *Fu Yuan Yu 226* was attacked by Somali pirates when fishing in Somali waters; [285] In 2008, a fishing vessel *Tian Yu 8* was captured for illegal fishing in Southern Somali waters with 53 t of tuna, 25 t of lobster and 35 t of shark-fins.

Data: 5.2;1-12;3.84//2.2.;1-6;2.04//0;0.2;0;0.4;0.4

South Africa

[24] In 2000-2002, a Chinese bottom trawler *Chang Xing* appeared in the port of Cape Town in South Africa; [287] In 2004-2005, fishing vessels were reported in South Africa; [251] In 2005, a fishing vessel, *Da Yuan Yu 139* without authorization to fish in South African waters, was arrested after ignoring inspection calls; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 12 vessels in the port of South Africa. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of South Africa or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 3 and 2 vessels in the port of South Africa in August and November, respectively. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of South Africa or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 3.4;1-10;2.62//2.5;1-10;2.91//0;1;0;0;0

Spain

[487] In 2012, 13 Chinese fishing vessels were found illegally fishing for tuna in Spanish waters.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

Sri Lanka

[399] In 1996-2011, Chinese vessels went to Sri Lanka to fish; [64] In 2000-2003, two fishing vessels were operating legally off the eastern coast of Sri Lanka; [465] In 2004-2005, 23 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Sri Lanka; [54] In 2006, five fishing vessels were operating legally in Sri Lankan waters; [466] In 2006-2007, 15 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Sri Lanka; [327] In May 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 3 vessels in the port of Sri Lanka. In July 2007, a similar team conducted an inspection of 9 vessels in ports of Sri Lanka and the Maldives. In October 2007, a similar team conducted an inspection of 8 vessels in the port of Sri Lanka. This suggests that these

vessels may have fished in the waters of Sri Lanka or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [492] In 2012, 20 tuna purse seine fishing vessels were sent from China to Sri Lankan waters for fishing.

Data: 4.2;2-5;1.03//6.4;3-10;2.17//0.25;0.50;0;0.25;0

Sudan

[378] In 2000-2001, two Chinese fishing vessels were sent by *Yantai Marine Fisheries Corp.* to Sudan for fishing.

Data: 3.2;2-5;1.17//1.7;0-5;1.95//1;0;0;0;0

Suriname

[76] In 2005, eight Chinese fishing vessels from *CNFC* were operating legally in Surinamese waters; [258] In 2006, four fishing vessels were operating legally in Surinamese waters deeper than 10 fathoms; [466] In 2006-2007, four fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Suriname; [391] In 2010, five fishing vessels from *CNFC* were operating legally in Surinamese waters; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 5 vessels in the port of Suriname. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Suriname or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 3.5;0-8;2.38//3.3;0-9;2.41//0;0.67;0;0.33;0

Tanzania

[251] In 2002, Chinese trawlers were said to be fishing illegally in Tanzanian waters; [482] In 2009, 9 fishermen were arrested while fishing in Tanzania waters without a licence; [289] In 2012, a vessel was caught for fishing illegally in Tanzanian waters.

Data: 4.1;1-10;2.66//3.8;0-10;2.93//0;0.25;0;0.75;0

Thailand

[461] In 2000, Chinese tuna longliners were reported from Thai waters; [502] In 2001-2003, fishing vessels were operating in the Thai EEZ; [503] In 2004, 34 fishing vessels were reported from Thai waters; [314] In 2004, a fishing company established a base in Thailand; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 33 vessels in ports of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [500] In 2010, China started new fishing cooperation projects in Thailand; [312] In 2011, a team conducted an inspection of 23 vessels in the port of Thailand. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Thailand or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 1.7;0-5;1.49//1.1;0-5;1.52//0.5;0.5;0;0;0

Togo

[379] In 2004, four Chinese fishing vessels were approved by the Government of Togo to fish in the Togolese EEZ. Note that this EEZ is extremely small.

Data: 3.3;1-5;1.70//4.3;1-10;2.95//0;1;0;0;0

Tokelau

No information to date.

Data: 0.5;0-2;0.71//0.6;0-2;0.84//0;0;0;1;0

Tonga

[117] In 2002, five Chinese longliners *Tai Yuan Yu 001* to *006* went to Tonga to catch tuna; [118] In 2002, five vessels set sail for Tonga for tuna fishing and an additional 42 tuna longliners were planned to be sent to the South Pacific region in the following year; [167] In 2003, the vessel *Tai Yuan Yu 008* set sail for Tonga for tuna fishing; [286] In 2003-2004, five fishing vessels were operating in Tongan waters; [185] In 2004, eight fishing vessels were fishing with licence in Tonga; [465] In 2004-2005, nine fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Tonga.

Data: 8.3;2-15;3.74//6.7;2-15;4.19//0;0;0;1;0

Tuvalu

[286] In 2002, Tuvalu held discussions with a Singapore-based company that involved basing up to 30 Chinese longliners in Funafuti, Tuvalu, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed; [283] In 2007, four fishing vessels were reported from Tuvaluan waters; [332] In 2011, a fishing vessel was observed by the Tuvaluan Coast Guard.

Data: 13.7;3-30;7.80//7.8;2-15;4.25//0;0;0;0.86;0.14

United Arab Emirates

[312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 11 Chinese vessels in ports of Oman and United Arab Emirates. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of United Arab Emirates or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: Information obtained after the analysis was completed, hence not used here.

Uruguay

[163] In 2003, eight Chinese fishing vessels were operating legally in the Uruguay EEZ; [365] In 2004, a vessel fished in Uruguayan waters; [366] In 2004, a fishing vessel was operating legally in Uruguayan waters; [465] In 2004-2005, five fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Uruguay; [466] In 2006-2007, nine fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Uruguay; [327] In 2007, a team from China conducted an inspection of 45 vessels in ports of Peru and Uruguay. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Peru and Uruguay or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels; [257] In 2009, a trawler was sent to Uruguay; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 9 and 34 vessels in ports of Peru and Uruguay in July and October, respectively. Also, 5 vessels had inspection in ports of Brazil and Uruguay. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Brazil and Uruguay or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 4.2;1-8;2.09//2.7;1-5;1.74//0;1;0;0;0

US uninhabited islands in the Pacific

[388] In 1985, a fishery agreement between China and the U.S. was signed providing Chinese fishing operations conditional access to American waters based on mutual benefits.

Data: 0.7;0-1;0.67//0.7;0-1;0.67//0;0;0;1;0

Vanuatu

[286] In 2001-2003, Vanuatu licensed a total of 42 Chinese vessels; [256] In 2003-2008, 9-61 vessels were reported from the water of Vanuatu waters; [465] In 2004-2005, nine fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Vanuatu; [466] In 2006-2007, 11 fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Vanuatu; [Anon., Nauru Fisheries, pers. comm.] In 2009, vessels were reported from the waters of Vanuatu waters; [445] In 2009-2010, 65-71 fishing vessels were operating in the Vanuatu EEZ.

Data: 18.2;2-30;7.66//22.5;10-40;7.91//0;0;0;1;0

Vietnam

[483] In 2003, seven Chinese fishing vessels were detained by Vietnam and “accused of marine breaking and entering”; [36] In 2009, 17 fishing vessels were caught fishing illegally in Vietnamese waters; [405] In 2010, 36 vessels were found illegally fishing in Vietnamese waters off the central coast; [157] In 2011, a fishing vessel collided with an exploration cable from a Vietnamese seismic survey vessel.

Data: 27.5;10-70;18.92//36.9;15-80;19.93//0.54;0.36;0.04;0.07;0

Yemen

[386; 387] In 1990, Yemen signed a fishing agreement with China and in 2006, the agreement was suspended; [498] In 1995, Yemen began fishery cooperation with China, which sent 20 Chinese fishing vessels to Yemen waters and in 2003, Yemen forced most foreign vessels to leave its waters; [239] In 2002, two fishing vessels were operating in the Yemeni EEZ; [216] In 2003, 23 fishing vessels from *CNFC* and *Shanghai Fisheries Corp.* were operating in the Yemeni EEZ; [466] In 2006-2007, two fishing vessels were allowed to fish in Yemen; [501] In 2010, 36 fishing vessels were operating in the Yemeni waters; [312] In 2011, a team from China conducted an inspection of 16 vessels in the port of Yemen. This suggests that these vessels may have fished in the waters of Yemen or in the waters of neighbouring countries. This source also lists the names of vessels.

Data: 25.6;20-35;5.82//14.3;3-30;8.78//0.62;0.23;0;0.08;0.08

Appendix II

This appendix lists, by region (FAO statistical area) or globally, the reference numbers [in square brackets] and the key information on Chinese distant-water vessels. This information often, but not exclusively, relates to high-seas waters. Note that the tables present the summarized key information on Chinese distant-water vessels extracted from Japanese Fisheries Agency, Korean Fisheries Information Services, and China Fishery Statistical Yearbooks. All websites cited here were accessed between April and July 2012. Note also that in this Appendix, we do not distinguish formal quotes from paraphrases.

Atlantic Ocean

[275] In 2004-2005, 19 Chinese fishing vessels of *China Fishery Group Limited* were operating in the Atlantic Ocean; [389] In 2004-2005, 26 fishing vessels caught 8,600-9,000 t of tuna and shark in the Atlantic Ocean; [108] In 2005, longliners were reported to have caught an average 57,600 t of tuna in the Atlantic Ocean; [245] In 2007, 37-38 tuna fishing vessels were reported in the Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantic (Northwest)

No information to date.

Atlantic (Northeast)

[155] In 2005, a Chinese fishing vessel operated around Iceland.

Atlantic (Western Central)

No information to date.

Atlantic (Eastern Central)

[481] In 2000-2009, almost 300 Chinese fishing vessels were operating in West African waters; [423] In 2008, vessels were engaged in illegal fishing activities off the coast of West Africa; [157] In 2009, 375 fishing vessels of distant-water fishing companies were catching 190,000 t of marine products in 10 West African countries; [157] In 2012, nearly 400 fishing vessels are operating in 10 West African countries through bilateral fisheries-access agreements; [384] In 2010, the fishing vessels of China operate in West Africa; [385] In 2012, large fishing vessels of China illegally operate along the coast of West Africa.

Atlantic (Southwest)

[153] In 1997, Chinese squid jiggers fished for the first time. In 1999, more squid fishing vessels entered into the Southwest Atlantic Ocean and caught 60,000 t while their average annual catch per vessel was 3,000 t. In 2001, 95 fishing vessels caught 99,000 t. In 2004-2005, squid jiggers caught 13,400-44,000 t in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean. In 2007, more than 400 squid jiggers targeted Neon flying squid in the northwestern Pacific, Argentinian shortfin squid in the southwestern Atlantic, Jumbo flying squid in the southeastern Pacific, Purpleback squid in the northwestern India, and Japanese common squid in the Sea of Japan and catch 250,000-300,000 t annually; [214] In 2000, two fishing vessels *Dai Yuan Yu 806* and *Zhou Dan Yuan 609* caught a total of 880 t in high seas near Argentina and the Falkland Islands; [238] In 2004, two fishing vessels were sent to the Southwest Atlantic Ocean for squid; [228] In 2006, three fishing vessels *New Century 57*, *New Century 61* and *Xin*

Ji Li 8 caught a total of 3,700 t in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean; [86] In 2008-2009, two fishing vessels caught more than 800 t of squid in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean; [107] In 2011, a squid jigger, *Zhou Hongyun* started a two-year long high-sea fishing journey in the Southeast Pacific Ocean and Southwest Atlantic Ocean; [237] In 2011, two squid jiggers caught a total 200 t of squid per week in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean; [232] In 2012, four fishing vessels *Hu Yu 902*, *Hu Yu 903*, *Hu Yu 909* and *Hu Yu 910* caught 2,400 t of squid in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean.

Atlantic (Southeast)

[229] In 2007, two Chinese fishing vessels *Hu Yu 907* and *908* with 1,700 t of squid were attacked on the way back to Shanghai; [143] In 2008, a fishing vessel *Hu Yu 908* was sent to the south Atlantic Ocean to catch squid; [122] In 2009, a fishing vessel *Hu Yu 906* was sent to the south Atlantic Ocean to catch squid.

Indian Ocean

[183] In 2000-2008, 46-98 Chinese tuna fishing vessels caught 6,507–7,097 t in the Indian Ocean; [221] In 2003, nine tuna longliners of the Chinese fishing company *Guangyuan fisheries Corp.* were heading to the Southeast Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean to fish; [275] In 2004-2005, 8-10 fishing vessels operated in the Indian Ocean; [54] In 2006, two trawlers operated in the Indian Ocean; [106] In 2006-2009, 32-67 longliners operated in the Indian Ocean.

Indian (Western)

[153] In 2003-2005, Chinese squid jiggers operated in the Northwestern Indian Ocean. In 2007, more than 400 squid jiggers from China targeted Neon flying squid in the northwestern Pacific, Argentinean shortfin squid in the southwestern Atlantic, Jumbo flying squid in the southeastern Pacific, Purpleback squid in the northwestern Indian Ocean, and Japanese common squid in the Sea of Japan and catch 250-300 thousand t annually; [513] In 2008, a fishing vessel *Zhenhua 4* was attacked by pirates in the Gulf of Aden.

Indian (Eastern)

No information to date.

Mediterranean

[102] In 2012, Chinese boats were fishing illegally in the Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing grounds.

Pacific Ocean

[275] In 2004-2005, seven Chinese fishing vessels of the *China Fishery Group Limited* were operating in the Pacific Ocean; [138] In 2009, five fishing vessels *Hai Shang 08*, *18*, *28* and *58* caught more than 700 t in the Pacific Ocean; [22] In 2010, a tuna fishing vessel *Liao Dagan Yu 55049* was caught for illegal tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean; [266] In 2012, one Chinese fishing vessel was on fire in the Pacific.

Pacific (Northwest)

[214] In 2003-2005, 41, 32 and 21 Chinese fishing vessels caught 17,100 t, 20,900 t and 6,400 t of squid in the Northern Pacific Ocean, respectively; [181] In 2005, two fishing vessel *Zhe Xiang Yu Leng*

185 and 186 went to the Northern Pacific Ocean to catch squid; [165] In 2007, a fishing vessel *Lu Rong Yu 6007* was suspected of illegal high-seas driftnet fishing five hundred miles east of Hokkaido, Japan; [153] In 2007, more than 400 squid jiggers targeted Neon flying squid in the northwestern Pacific, Argentineans shortfin squid in the southwestern Atlantic, Jumbo flying squid in the southeastern Pacific, Purpleback squid in the northwestern Indian Ocean, and Japanese common squid in the Sea of Japan and catch 250-300 thousand t annually; [249] In 2008, two Chinese high-seas driftnet vessels were seized by Chinese officials in the North Pacific; [486] In 2008, illegal fishing activities of fishing vessels were reported in the Northwest Pacific Ocean; [83] In 2009, 13 fishing vessels were sent to the North Pacific Ocean to harvest squid; [121] In 2009, two fishing vessels caught 2,000 t of saury in the Northwest Pacific Ocean; [233] In 2009, a squid jigger *Zhe Dai Yuan Yu 817* caught fire when it was working in the Northwest Pacific Ocean; [223] In 2009-2010, a fishing vessel *Zhe Dai Yuan Yu 823* caught 130-400 t of squid in the North Pacific Ocean; [81] In 2010, 34 squid jig fishing vessels operated in the Sea of Japan, the North Pacific Ocean and Peruvian waters caught a total 18,300 t of squid; [82] In 2010, eight squid jiggers operated in the North Pacific Ocean; [235] In 2010, 141 fishing vessels worked in the North Pacific Ocean to harvest squid with an average output of 305 t per vessel; [45] In 2011, 10 squid jiggers were heading to the North Pacific Ocean for squid; [84] In 2011, 34 squid jiggers of a Chinese fishing company were planned to fish squid in the North Pacific Ocean.

Table S1. Authorized number of Chinese fishing vessels and their annual quotas by gear type in Japan and South Korea from 2000 to 2011. Based on Japanese Fisheries Agency [164; 293; 308; 432; 433; 434] and Korean Fisheries Information Service [200]. Values in italics are backward projections of first values in the series (see text).

Year	South Korea				Japan			Total	
	Number of vessels	Annual catch (t)			Number of vessels	Annual catch (t) ¹		Number of vessels	Catch
		Bottom trawl	Squid jigger	Net		Bottom trawl	Squid jigger		
2000	2,086	52,686	4,141	20,893	655	68,859	4,141	2,741	150,720
2001	2,086	52,686	4,141	20,893	655	68,859	4,141	2,741	150,720
2002	2,086	52,686	4,141	20,893	655	57,859	4,141	2,741	139,720
2003	2,086	52,686	4,141	20,893	655	49,859	4,141	2,741	131,720
2004	2,086	52,686	4,141	20,893	655	42,859	4,141	2,741	124,720
2005	2,086	52,686	4,141	20,893	658	8,570	4,141	2,744	90,431
2006	1,968	48,402	4,141	20,449	636	8,256	4,141	2,604	85,389
2007	1,926	47,992	4,141	20,449	570	8,256	4,141	2,496	84,979
2008	1,836	46,701	4,141	19,647	508	8,000	4,141	2,344	82,630
2009	1,793	45,359	4,141	20,500	450	7,600	4,141	2,243	81,741
2010	1,686	43,357	0	19,991	408	6,600	4,141	2,094	74,089
2011	1,785	44,733	4,141	19,843	366	6,131	4,141	2,151	78,989
Annual mean	1,959	49,388	3,796	20,520	573	21,812	4,141	2,532	106,321

¹ For Japan, the total quota for bottom trawlers and squid jiggers combined was available for 2001-2004, and separately for 2005-2011. It was assumed that the quota for squid jiggers remained constant between 2001-2004, and adjusted the bottom trawler quota accordingly. We assumed the same catch for 2000 as for 2001.

Pacific (Northeast)

[226] In 2001, a Chinese fishing vessel was on fire and was inspected in Dutch Harbor, Alaska; [247] In 2003, the fishing vessel *Qi Dong* was observed, investigated, and reported by U.S. authorities and ultimately disabled or had gear used to fish illegally confiscated in the Northern Pacific Ocean; [214] In 2003-2004, 34-41 fishing vessels caught 17,000-21,000 t of squid in the Northern Pacific Ocean; [224] In 2004, high seas driftnet vessels were sighted 11 times by the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC). In 2007, seven out of 13 illegal high seas driftnet-capable Chinese vessels were intercepted or sighted by the United States operating in the North Pacific Ocean.

Pacific (Western Central)

[246] In 2000-2009, production of Chinese longline fishery in the West and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) increased from 2,000 t to 12,000 t; [250] In 2003, 106 Chinese longliners and eight purse seiners caught 36,000 t in the West and Central Pacific Ocean; [153] In 2007, the fishing vessel *Jin Hui 3* went to the Western Central Pacific Ocean to catch tuna; [154] In 2007, the fishing vessel *Jin Hui 6* caught 650 t of tuna in the Western Central Pacific Ocean; [145] In 2008, the fishing vessel *Jin Hui 7* went to the Western Central Pacific Ocean to catch tuna; [222] In 2008, six fishing vessels of Chinese fishing companies operated in the Western Central Pacific Ocean; [139] In 2009, three tuna freezer vessels (*Hai Shang 28*, *Hai Shang 38* and *Hai Shang 58*) were sent to the Western Central Pacific Ocean to operate; [137] In 2010, the fishing vessel *Jin Hui 6* caught 320 t of tuna in the Western Central Pacific Ocean; [161] In 2010, four fishing vessels (*Ping Tai Rong 9*, *Ping Tai Rong 13*, *Ping Tai Rong 31* and *Ping Tai Rong 39*) were newly built tuna longliners and sent to the Western Central Pacific Ocean; [134] In 2011, nine fishing vessels catch on average 700 t per vessel in the Western Central Pacific Ocean; [279] In 2009, a total of seven vessels including longliners and transport vessels were sent to the West Pacific Ocean to operate; [127] In 2011, one tuna purse seiner (*Lojet*) was sent to the Western Central Pacific Ocean to operate; [130] In 2011, two fishing vessels (*Hai Shang 8* and *Hai Shang 18*) were sent to the Western Central Pacific Ocean to catch tuna.

Pacific (Eastern Central)

[88] In 2010, a Chinese fishing vessel was reported 1,100 km off the coast of Acapulco, Mexico.

Pacific (Southwest)

[172] In 2000, two Chinese fishing vessels were reported targeting squid in the Southwest Pacific Ocean; [227] In 2003, three longliners left from China for the South Pacific Ocean to catch tuna.

Pacific (Southeast)

[291] In 2001-2011; 6-13 Chinese trawlers caught 20,000-160,000 t (average catch per fishing day per vessel 40-88 t) in the high seas of the Southeast Pacific Ocean; [153] In 2001, the Chinese squid jigging industry started to fish in the high seas off Peru and Costa Rica and the annual catch increased from 17,800 t to 205,600 t (average output of 1,700 t per fishing vessel) by 2004. In 2007, more than 400 squid jiggers targeted Neon flying squid in the northwestern Pacific, Argentinean shortfin squid in the southwestern Atlantic, Jumbo flying squid in the southeastern Pacific, Purpleback squid in the northwestern India, and Japanese common squid in the Sea of Japan and caught 250,000-300,000 t annually; [221] In 2003, nine tuna longliners of the Chinese fishing company (*Guangyuan Fisheries*

Corp) headed to the Southeast Pacific and Indian Oceans to fish; [287] In 2003, fishing vessels caught 40,000 t of jumbo flying squid outside the EEZs of Peru and Chile; [234] In 2004, China's most advanced high-powered fishing vessel *Liao Yu 18* was sent to the Southeast Pacific Ocean to fish; [472] In 2006, two squid jiggers departed from China to South America; [220] In 2006-2007, the fishing vessel *Kai Yu* caught 56,000 t of horse mackerel in the Southeast Pacific Ocean; [236] In 2008, the fishing vessel *Dai Yuan Yu 807* operated in the Southeast Pacific Ocean (high-sea of Peru); [140] In 2009, the trawler *Kai Fu* operated to catch jack mackerel in the Southeast Pacific Ocean; [141] In 2009, the large trawler *Kai Xin* from China went to the Southeast Pacific Ocean to catch horse mackerel; [284] In 2009, the largest tail trawler went to the Southeast Pacific Ocean to operate; [230] In 2009-2010, one to three fishing vessels caught 200-250 t of squid in the Southeast Pacific Ocean near Peru; [231] In 2010, the fishing vessel *Jinyou 907* caught 700 t of fish in the Southeast Pacific Ocean off the coast of Peru; [136] In 2010, a trawler was sent to Southeast Pacific Ocean to catch mackerel; [107] In 2011, the squid jigger *Zhou Hongyun* began a two-year long high-sea fishing journey in the Southeast Pacific and Southwest Atlantic Oceans; [219] In 2011, the trawler *Biwu* went to the Southeast Pacific Ocean for horse mackerel; [225] In 2011, the fishing vessel *Zhou Hong Yuan 9* caught 2,000-3,000 ton of giant squid in the Southeast Pacific Ocean near Peru.

World-wide

[381] In 1999, 2009 and 2010, China had 1,700, 1,800 and 1,900 distant-water fishing (DWF) vessels, respectively. In 2009, the industry had 108 DWF enterprises operating in 32 countries and three Oceans, comprising roughly 500 squid jiggers, 400 tuna boats, 800 trawlers and over 100 purse-seiners and other fishing vessels; [506] In 2000 and 2001, the distant-water fishery had 1,700 and 1,900 fishing vessels and caught 865,000 and 885,000 t, respectively; [319] In 2002, over 1,700 distant-water fishing vessels operated in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Chinese fishing companies had established cooperation with 38 states; [507] In 2002 and 2003, the distant-water fishery had 2,040 and 2,000 fishing vessels and caught 1,096,000 and 1,158,000 t, respectively; [371] In 2003, distant-water fleets employed 38,200 people on 1,750 large factory trawlers; [508] In 2004, the distant-water fishery has 2000 fishing vessels and caught 1,450,000 t; [340] In 2005, 1,980 distant-water fishing vessels were owned by China; [509] In 2005 and 2006, the distant-water fishery had 2,100 and 1,600 fishing vessels and caught 1,410,000 and 1,091,000 t, respectively; [510] In 2007 and 2008, the distant-water fishery had 1,500 and 1,460 fishing vessels and caught 1,076,000 and 1,083,000 t, respectively; [481] In 2009, China had about 297,900 motorized fishing vessels and approximately eight million fishermen working globally including in its own waters; [511] In 2009, the distant-water fishery had 1,815 fishing vessels and caught 997,000 t; [512] In 2010, the distant-water fishery caught 1,116,000 t; [88] In 2010, the total number of DWF vessels of China topped 1,990; [505] In 2011 and 2012, China has 118 distant waters fishing enterprises and 1,910 and 2,200 fishing vessels, respectively, which operated in the EEZs of 35 countries and the high seas of the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Oceans and Antarctic waters. In 2012, there are 340 tuna fishing vessels and 470 squid jiggers; [73] In 2012, 18 fishing vessels, accounting for 13% of the Chinese ultra-low temperature tuna longliners, mainly operate in Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; [480] In 2012, China has 116 companies engaged in distant-water fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zones of 37 countries, mostly in West Africa, as well as the high seas of the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian Oceans and the Antarctic, and nearly 2,000 fishing vessels with various types of fishing gear have been put into use.

Table S2. Official catch of the Chinese distant-water fishery, 2000-2010 (based on successive editions of the China Fishery Statistical Yearbooks (2000-2010), with provincial data aggregated to all-China level.

Year	Total catches (t)	Landing in foreign countries (t)	Landing in China (t)	Number of vessels
2000	865,182	-	490,604	1,719
2001	884,878	-	482,614	1,897
2002	1,096,445	243,948	705,476	2,043
2003	1,157,653	370,373	792,049	1,997
2004	1,451,074	471,799	997,459	1,996
2005	1,438,084	516,282	717,141	2,122
2006	1,090,663	482,228	403,774	1,599
2007	1,075,151	487,422	588,540	1,496
2008	1,083,309	457,240	629,069	1,462
2009	997,226	497,813	479,413	1,815
2010	1,116,358	511,014	605,344	-
Mean	1,114,184	448,680	626,498	1,815

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